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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE PTO BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Applicant: Monica Nassif et al. Examiner: L. WELLS
Serial No.: 09/659,502 Group Art Unit: 1619
Filed: September 11, 2000 Docket: 497.001US1
Title: AROMATHERAPEUTIC ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEM

APPEAL BRIEF TO THE BOARD OF
PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES OF THE
UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BOX AF (Appeals)
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

This is an appeal from the Office Action mailed on 22 April 2002 finally rejecting claims 1-26, all of the claims in the Application. All other claims are withdrawn/cancelled as drawn to a non-elected invention.

This Brief is being filed in triplicate along with authorization to debit \$155.00 to Deposit Account No. 50-1391 to cover the fee for the appeal as a Small Entity. Appellants request the opportunity for a personal appearance before the Board of Appeals to argue the issues of this appeal. The fee for the personal appearance will be timely paid upon receipt of the Examiner's Answer.

CERTIFICATE UNDER 37 C.F.R. 1.8: The undersigned hereby certifies that this Transmittal Letter and the paper, as described herein, are being deposited in the United States Postal Service, as first class mail, with sufficient postage, in an envelope addressed to: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231 on 16 April 2002
Sep 11 2002
Mark A. Litman
Name

Signature



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page No.

Real Party in Interest.....	3
Status of Claims.....	4
Status of Amendments.....	5
Summary of the Invention.....	6-7
Issues.....	8-9
Related Appeals and Interferences	10
Grouping of Claims.....	11-12
Response to the Rejection.	13-21
Conclusion.....	22
Appendix.....	23-27

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REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is The Caldrea Company, a corporation authorized under the laws of the State of Minnesota. The Caldrea Company is still a small entity corporation under the regulations of the U.S. tax codes.

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STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-26, all of the claims in the Application, have been finally rejected. A response was filed under 37 C.F.R. 1.116, but no Amendments to the claims or specification were made. The claims on this Appeal are the same claims that were finally rejected in the Office Action mailed 22 April 2002.



STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

No Amendments were filed after the Final Rejection. All claims in the Appeal are those claims that were rejected in the Office Action mailed 22 April 2002.



SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Studies have shown that ambient odors can reduce anxiety and change emotions. Studies describe patients that were conditioned to associate a certain odor with a relaxed state. Patients were able to reduce the severity of their anxiety episodes by inhaling their designated fragrance (Schiffman, S., *Fragrance: The Psychology and Biology of Perfume*, Van Toller and Dodd (eds.), London: Elsevier Applied Science, 1992, pp. 57-58). In a study by Hirsch on the relationship of odors and perceptions of room size, the subjects perceived the size of a small booth to be larger after inhaling a scent similar to green apples. Hirsch speculated that the green apple scent reduced the anxiety of being enclosed in a small space and thereby increased the perceived room size (Hirsch, et al., Manuscript 1994: 2). The effects of aromatherapy have therefore been documented. (Page 3, line 22 – Page 4, line 10).

There are many different disclosures of methods and compositions for the delivery of natural materials for the purposes of aromatherapy. These methods usually encompass the ingestion (eating or drinking) of the natural material (fruit, grain, leaf, oil, juice, or substance or distillate of the material), burning of the material to provide the actives to the ambient environment, applying a composition containing at least the active ingredients from the natural material directly to the subject (e.g., perfume, lotion, cream, soap, abrasive composition, etc.), or otherwise placing the composition in a location or system (e.g., a vaporization system) that would provide an active amount of the natural material to the ambience of the location. This may be as direct a targeting of an environment as a car air freshener. (Page 4, lines 1-10)

A liquid household product and series of products are provided that have a functional application on a surface to which it is applied and after appropriate use of that household product on the surface, residual essential oils in the household product remain on the surface and provide aromatherapeutic content to an ambient environment around that surface. To that end, a household composition (for non-limiting examples, selected from the group consisting of surface cleaners (countertop cleaners, ceramic cleaners, glass cleaners, wood cleaners, window cleaners, carpet cleaners, wax cleaners and the

like), antistatic compositions (sprays, liquids, wipes, etc.), dish soaps and dish cleaners, ironing liquids, wood finishes, anti-stain compositions, and the like. The product comprises the household product carrier base, with the essential oil as both an active agent (e.g., antibacterial agent) and as an aromatherapeutic ingredient (that persists for an effective amount of time after application of the product to an inanimate surface). (Page 11, lines 16-25) The use of a series of products providing the same therapy avoiding sensory overload or conflict of therapies. (Page 22, lines 19-27)

The aromatherapeutic compositions are applied directly to surfaces to provide a persistent therapy source. (Page 21, lines 8-22)

ISSUES ON APPEAL

Rejections Under 35 USC 112, second Paragraph

Claims 1, 21 and 26 have been finally rejected under 35 USC 112, second paragraph.

The issues are whether the recitation in the claims of the following terms satisfies the requirements of describing the invention in the claims so as to particularly describe and distinctly claim the invention:

- 1) ambient environment; and
- 2) to effect aromatherapy on persons or animals.

The issue is whether these terms, in common use by the public and technical literature are understood by those skilled in the art in the absence of a literal and specific definition of those terms in the specification.

Claims 1 and 26 have the limitation of "household functions selected from the group consisting of ..." with a Markush listing of such functions. The issue is whether one of ordinary skill in the art would understand the meaning of the terms in the Markush group. Such terms as "surface cleaning... and iron aids." It is asserted that "moisturizing, dish soaps and ironing liquids" are not seen as household functions. The issue is whether one skilled in the art could understand these terms.

Rejections Under 35 USC 102(e)

The general issue is whether the subject matter of claims 1-21 is anticipated by the disclosure of Ferguson et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,045,813). The subgeneric issue is whether the limitation of "direct" application of the composition of the inventions excludes the use of microcapsules of prior art compositions, and whether those compositions fall within the scope of compositions recited in the claims.

Rejections Under 35 USC 103(a)

The generic question is whether the subject matter of claims 1-22 are obvious from the combined teaching of Ferguson in view of Bonett (U.S. Patent No. 6,127,330) in further

view of Orson (U.S. Patent No. 5,081,104) and Bajgrowicz (U.S. Patent No. 6,239,314).

The issue is whether claims to a kit with different cleaning solutions each having the same aromatherapeutic components is anticipated by a packet with two distinct ingredients that must be mixed immediately before application, where the packet contains an aromatherapeutic in only one compartment.

RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Appellants do not know of any other pending U.S. Patent Applications that are on appeal which have issues that overlap with the issues in this Appeal. No Interference proceedings before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office are known by Appellants to have any substantive relationship to the subject matter of this Appeal.

GROUPING OF CLAIMS

The following grouping of claims is made in compliance with the requirements of 37 C.F.R. 1.191 for the content of an Appeal Brief. The following grouping of claims is made to expedite this Appeal and narrow issues, and is not intended to waive or limit the right of the Applicants to enforce and defend claims separately, even though they are grouped for convenience in this Appeal.

Rejections Under 35 USC 112, Second Paragraph

Under the issue of “ambient conditions,” the patentability of claims 1-26 will stand or fall with respect to claim 1.

Under the issue of “to effect aromatherapy on persons or animals,” the patentability of claims 1-26 shall stand or fall with the patentability of claim 1.

Under the issue of the improper Markush group, claims 1 and 4-20 shall stand or fall with the patentability of claim 1. Claims 2 and 3, which recite specific household functions, shall stand or fall with the patentability of claim 3 on this issue.

Rejection Under 35 USC 102(e)

The patentability of Claims 1-4 and 10 shall stand or fall with the patentability of claim 1.

The patentability of claims 5-9 and 11-13 shall stand or fall with the patentability of claim 5. These claims exclude other antibacterial agents, which are allowed in claim 1.

The patentability of claims 14-21 shall stand or fall with the patentability of claim 14, these claims reciting a higher concentration of the aromatherapeutic oil (0.2%) than earlier claims.

Rejection Under 35 USC 103(a)

The patentability of Claims 1-4, 10 and 26 shall stand or fall with the patentability of claim 1.

The patentability of claims 5-9 and 11-13 shall stand or fall with the patentability of claim 5. These claims exclude other antibacterial agents, which are allowed in claim 1.

The patentability of claims 14-21 shall stand or fall with the patentability of claim 14, these claims reciting a higher concentration of the aromatherapeutic oil (0.2%) than earlier claims.

The patentability of claims 22-25 shall stand or fall with the patentability of claim 22. These claims recite a kit of different household products at least separate household products each comprising at least 0.2% by weight of an anti-bacterial essential oil.

RESPONSE TO THE REJECTIONS

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. 112, Second Paragraph

Under the issue of "ambient conditions," the patentability of claims 1-26 will stand or fall with respect to claim 1.

Each of the objected to terms will be addressed in the discussion below.

a) Claims 1 and 22 "ambient environment."

That term is both specifically defined in the specification on page 21, lines 13-18 and in common usage by most technical fields. That definition is clear, concise and sufficiently precise to enable one of ordinary skill in the art to understand the limits of the claims. As that term has been clearly defined in the specification and that definition is clear to one skilled in the art, the rejection is in error and must be withdrawn. Applicant would be willing to insert a definition based on the disclosure into the claims, although that would render the claim more wordy. Applicants do not understand how the rejection asserts that there is no definition at the cited location. The precise quote at that location is:

"By ambient environment, it is meant an environment where there is some significant confinement of the air in that region, such as a residence, business office, enclosed vehicle, kitchen, rest room, lavatory, theatre, museum, or the like. It would not apply to an outdoor stadium, park area, or the like. The ambient environment should not have all air in the volume replaced in less than fifteen minutes for the release of the aromatherapy benefits of the essential oils." Page 21, lines 13-18.

That language is clearly a definition of the term that is also consistent with the common and readily understood meaning of the term. One of ordinary skill in any scientific art would understand this term, even without the precise definition provided in the specification. The rejection on this issue is completely in error and without legal foundation. The rejection should be reversed.

Under the issue of “to effect aromatherapy on persons or animals,” the patentability of claims 1-26 shall stand or fall with the patentability of claim 1.

- b) Claims 1, 21 and 22, the phrases “allowing the aromatherapeutic essential oil to remain within the ambient environment,” and “for effecting aromatherapy to an ambient environment.”

The terminology of allowing the aromatherapeutic essential oil to remain within the ambient environment is clear upon consideration of the definition of ambient environment within the specification and the general and clear meaning of the terms. As the claim recites “the” essential oil, and the only reference to essential oil is that applied to a surface during a household function, it must be the applied essential oil that remains in the ambient environment (e.g., the room without substantial modification of the environment). The claim cannot be interpreted as allowing the oil in a bottle to remain in the ambient environment, as that could not be “the” essential oil which is applied to a surface within the ambient environment. Such an attempt in the rejection to find that meaning in the term, when that interpretation is incompatible with the logical and literal recitation of the claim does not provide evidence of lack of compliance with 35 USC 112, second paragraph.

Applicant has cited numerous articles in the specification that are from national and international sources on the practice of aromatherapy and how that process is performed. It is inconceivable that in view of the extensive general and scientific knowledge of this practice that the recitation of “providing aromatherapy to persons or animals” can be objected to as failing to comply with 35 USC 112, second paragraph. There is no legal basis for this objection. The Office Action fails to state a rejection with sufficient legal sufficiency to be supported or sustained. This rejection is also completely in error and must be reversed.

Under the issue of the improper Markush group, claims 1 and 4-26 shall stand or fall with the patentability of claim 1.

Claims 1 and 26 have the limitation of "household functions selected from the group consisting of ..." with a Markush listing of such functions. The issue is whether one of ordinary skill in the art would understand the meaning of the terms in the Markush group. Such terms as "surface cleaning... and iron aids." It is asserted that "moisturizing, dish soaps and ironing liquids" are not seen as household functions. The issue is whether one skilled in the art could understand these terms.

Without clearly defining the nature of the rejection, the Office Action raises questions that do not support a position of inability to understand the terms in the claim.

The Markush group contains a list of household functions. Providing dish soaps and using ironing liquids are clearly household functions. One skilled in the art would understand the meaning of cleaning and cleansing, even if used within the same group.

Additionally, the terms are "surface cleaning" and "cleansing," so that the first term ("surface cleaning") is more limited than cleansing, which includes abrading into a surface, elution from a surface, and a more penetrating action. The claim is understood by one skilled in the art, and the slight questioning of the issue as "How is cleaning different from surface cleaning, surface shining, degreasing and foreign matter removal?" can be readily understood by review of the language.

First, the term used is "surface cleaning" which is narrower than cleansing as stated above. Surface shining entails a function beyond cleaning or cleansing, as it may entail polishing or chemical reduction. The term is distinct from "surface cleaning" and "cleansing." Similarly, degreasing is the removal of grease from a surface. This is clearly subgeneric to cleaning, and encompasses a task that is recognized within the home care product industry as a distinct task, as separate products are sold for degreasing. Similarly, foreign matter removal may include wipes, dust rags, and sheet materials specifically designed to pick up and retain foreign matter or to blow away foreign matter

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(as aerosols used to clean key boards and hard to reach locations). As the industry recognizes these products as distinct, even though they are related (as they should be within a Markush group), the Markush group is in compliance with the requirements of 35 USC 112, second paragraph. One ordinarily skilled in the art with a familiarity with household chores would understand these terms. Perfection of language is not required, only clarity sufficient to be understood. The issues raised in this rejection do not meet that standard and the rejection is in error. This rejection should be reversed.

Claims 2 and 3, which recite specific household functions, shall stand or fall with the patentability of claim 3 on this issue. As these claims do not contain the limitation that have been described as containing language that is questioned under 35 USC 112, second paragraph, these claims cannot be rejected under that provision. These claims specify the household functions and exclude the objected to terms.

All issues under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph and second paragraph have been overcome by the above amendment, arguments or comments.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. 102(e)

Claim 1 recites:

A method for providing aromatherapy to persons or animals within an ambient environment comprising applying a liquid composition to an inanimate surface to effect a household function selected from the group consisting of surface cleaning, surface shining, degreasing, cleansing, foreign matter removal, moisturizing, dish soaps, and ironing liquids, the liquid composition comprising an aromatherapeutic concentration of an aromatherapeutic essential oil of 0.1 to 20% by weight of the liquid composition, completing the household function, allowing the aromatherapeutic essential oil to remain within the ambient environment to effect aromatherapy on persons or animals within the ambient environment, solvents in said liquid composition consisting essentially of liquids selected from the group consisting of water and alcohols.

Claims 1-21 Have Been Rejected As Anticipated by Ferguson et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,045,813)

The patentability of Claims 1-4 and 10 shall stand or fall with the patentability of claim 1.

Ferguson et al. shows an encapsulated medium that is applied with active cleaning ingredients or other functional ingredients in a friable microcapsule. A liquid with the microcapsules dispersed therein are applied to a surface, and the capsules must be broken to cause contact of the active ingredients with the surface. There is no direct application of the liquid composition to the surface. Direct mean exactly that – application of the material directly, without intermediate steps (such as rupturing of shells and using shells as an abrasive) to a surface. That recitation specifically excludes the practice of Ferguson et al. Applicants would have likewise been willing to accept language consistent with “non-encapsulated” (for which conception is shown in the specification and the examples, where no capsules are used), but would have used that term only upon pre-agreement by the Examiner that there is no issue of lack of antecedent basis under 35 USC 112, first or second paragraphs in the use of that language. The previous amendment of “directly” applying the liquid is, however, sufficient to exclude the compositions of Ferguson et al. This reference is not anticipatory of the subject matter of the claims.

The recitation of directly applying is a substantive limitation in the claim and cannot be ignored. The process of Ferguson clearly requires indirect application of active materials, and the composition of those active materials is defined by the needs of an encapsulation system. The encapsulation system of Ferguson is specifically required to separate the active ingredients from the carrier liquid.

Additionally, the incidental disclosure in Ferguson of materials that happen to be aromatherapeutic ingredients (e.g., the 0.1% fill composition of Chamomile extract in Table 7) shows the use of this component below the levels recited in the claims. Although the claims require 0.1% of the liquid composition directly applied to the surface, Ferguson shows such secondary ingredients (as part of the fill in the capsules) as

0.1% of the fill, which is then dispersed in a carrier. Therefore, even if the fill of Ferguson contained concentrations as recited in the claims, those concentrations are highly diluted upon indirect application requiring breakage of the capsules. (See column 9, line 14 through column 10, line 29. The bead comprises 0.5% of the total composition and the chamomile extract is 0.1% of that capsule, indicating a usage level of 0.005%, well below the minimum of 0.1% recited in the claims.

The range of "botanicals described by Ferguson is stated on column 4, lines 1-10 as 0.1-1% as the capsule fill composition (not the total composition of the composition). With the beads as a maximum amount of 2% of the composition (column 4, lines 11-15), the botanicals would therefore constitute a maximum of $2.0\% \times 1\%$ or 0.02%, well below the minimum recitation of 0.1% recited in the claims. Therefore, even if the disclosure of Ferguson is erroneously interpreted as "direct application," the concentration of applied materials would be outside the scope recited in the claims.

The patentability of claims 5-9 and 11-13 shall stand or fall with the patentability of claim 5. These claims exclude other antibacterial agents, which are allowed in claim 1. The disclosure of Ferguson does not provide a teaching of antibacterial compositions with only the essential oils present. In the compositions with botanicals present, Ferguson shows the presence of antibacterial agents, exclusive of the botanicals. There is no disclosure of the subject matter of these claims. These claims are not anticipated.

The patentability of claims 14-21 shall stand or fall with the patentability of claim 14, these claims reciting a higher concentration of the aromatherapeutic oil (0.2%) than earlier claims.

As noted above, the teachings of Ferguson falls significantly short of the concentration of aromatherapeutic oils that was recited as 0.1% by weight of the total composition. The recitation in these claims of a minimum of 0.2% by weight of total

composition widens the difference between the incidental teachings of the prior art and the claimed invention. As the presence of essential oils or botanicals is incidental in the practice of Ferguson, there is no motivation to use the nearly five to ten times larger amounts as aromatherapeutic active ingredients according to the practice of the invention.

The Ferguson reference clearly fails to anticipate the claims where a minimum of 0.2% by weight of the oils is recited.

The rejection under 35 USC 102(e) is in error and should be reversed as to all claims.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

Claims 1-26 have been rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as unpatentable over Ferguson et al. in view of Bonett in further view of Orson and Bajgrowicz. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The patentability of Claims 1-4, 10 and 26 shall stand or fall with the patentability of claim 1.

The rejection fails to show the actual limitations of the claims to be obvious, but rather attacks the individual contents of the compositions and the general field of the invention. The references do not even teach what they must teach to show the limitations of the invention. To begin with, Ferguson has been shown to lack a teaching of specific limitation recited in the claims, including at least "directly" applying the active ingredient and the use of a concentration of the aromatherapeutic oil at a concentration of at least 0.1% by weight in that direct application. The additional references do not substantively correct these deficiencies. One would not modify Ferguson in a manner that would destroy the usefulness and function of that primary reference (e.g., removing capsules, altering active compositions without motivation, etc.). Additionally, the teachings of the references teach away from practices that could be combined with Ferguson. Rather,

those teachings would destroy the function of Materials in Ferguson and still not provide a system such as that claimed.

For example, Bonett teaches a single composition that may be separated into two components, and then the components mixed to form a single active composition. This is not a kit with distinct and "separate" active solutions that are complete in themselves. The specific language of the claims is "...at least three separate liquid household products..." Even a single ultimate composition split into two distinct subcomponents that must be later blended cannot approach a teaching of that recited aspect of the invention.

The teaching of mint oil and citrus oil as a fragrance by Orson is admitted to be art that such fragrances exist (as is already done in the specification), but the showing is still of a single container, with a single composition, which might have numerous uses. That does not meet the limitations of the kit claims.

Bajgrowicz also teaches no more than a fact that different products may be made from essential oils. There is no disclosure that distinct composition having distinct household functions may be separately packaged within a kit so that, when used in conjunction, a single aromatherapy effect may be produced.

It must be noted that Ferguson et al. is specific to and exclusive to microcapsule delivery systems. The compositions are also tailored for indirect delivery through the use of microcapsules. It would not be obvious to eliminate an essential part of the invention of Ferguson and modify the composition to merely more closely approximate the disclosure and claims of the present application. There is nothing in the teachings of the secondary references that would motivate one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the delivery system of Ferguson and use the claimed compositions of Applicants.

The patentability of claims 5-9 and 11-13 shall stand or fall with the patentability of claim 5. These claims exclude other antibacterial agents, which are allowed in claim 1.

The patentability of claims 14-21 shall stand or fall with the patentability of claim 14, these claims reciting a higher concentration of the aromatherapeutic oil (0.2%) than earlier claims.

As noted above, the teachings of Ferguson falls significantly short of the concentration of aromatherapeutic oils that was recited as 0.1% by weight of the total composition. The recitation in these claims of a minimum of 0.2% by weight of total composition widens the difference between the incidental teachings of the prior art and the claimed invention. As the presence of essential oils or botanicals is incidental in the practice of Ferguson, there is no motivation to use the nearly five to ten times larger amounts as arometherapeutic active ingredients according to the practice of the invention.

The patentability of claims 22-25 shall stand or fall with the patentability of claim 22. These claims recite a kit of different household products at least separate household products each comprising at least 0.2% by weight of an anti-bacterial essential oil.

As noted above, the combination of the three references fails to show the obviousness of even 0.1% by total weight of the composition of the botanicals of Ferguson. There is no basis for increasing the maximum concentration of that incidental ingredient by multiples. The rejection does not provide any motivation for the use of increased amounts of these ingredients.

In addition, these claims recite a kit having three different household products in the kit, and with each of the household products having the same aromatherapeutic oil present in each, and the oil present as at least 0.2% by weight in each of the three products. The references fail to teach even a single product with that amount of oil. Additionally, the references do not show kits with different products in the kit. The teaching of a product that is separated into two compartments to be later added together to form a single active composition completely fails to be instructive of the claimed kit invention.

Each of the rejections against each of the sets of claims is in error and should be reversed.

CONCLUSION

All rejections of record have been shown in detail to be in error. The rejection should be reversed and all claims should be indicated as allowable.

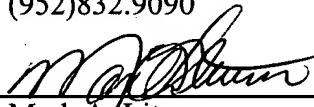
Applicants believe the claims are in condition for allowance and request reconsideration of the application and allowance of the claims. The Examiner is invited to telephone the below-signed attorney at 952-832-9090 to discuss any questions that may remain with respect to the present application.

Respectfully submitted,
INVENTOR NAMES

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By



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I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to Box AF, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231 on September 16, 2002.

Name: Mark A. Litman


Signature

APPENDIX - THE CLAIMS ON APPEAL

1. A method for providing aromatherapy to persons or animals within an ambient environment comprising directly applying a liquid composition to an inanimate surface to effect a household function selected from the group consisting of surface cleaning, surface shining, degreasing, cleansing, foreign matter removal, moisturizing, dish soaps, and ironing liquids, the liquid composition comprising an aromatherapeutic concentration of an aromatherapeutic essential oil of 0.1 to 20% by weight of the liquid composition, completing the household function, allowing the aromatherapeutic essential oil to remain within the ambient environment to effect aromatherapy on persons or animals within the ambient environment, the solvents in said liquid composition consisting essentially of materials selected from the group consisting of water and alcohols.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the household function comprises cleaning of an inanimate surface.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein the household function is selected from the group consisting of wood cleaning, glass cleaning, ceramic cleaning, metal cleaning, and composite cleaning.
4. The method of claim 1 wherein the essential oil is an antibacterial agent.
5. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid composition is free of any antibacterial agents other than the essential oil or essential oil and alcohol.

6. The method of claim 2 wherein the liquid composition is free of any antibacterial agents other than the essential oil or essential oil and alcohol.
7. The method of claim 3 wherein the liquid composition is free of any antibacterial agents other than the essential oil or essential oil and alcohol.
8. The method of claim 4 wherein the liquid composition is free of any antibacterial agents other than the essential oil or essential oil and alcohol.
9. The method of claim 5 wherein the essential oil is selected from the group consisting of as sandalwood oil, citronella oil, ylang ylang oil, neroli oil, bergamot oil, lemon oil, lavender oil, sage oil, rosemary oil, peppermint oil, eucalyptus oil, verbena oil, citronella oil, cajuout oil, salvia oil, clove oil, petuli oil, citrus oil and mint oil combinations, chamomille oil, costus oil, labdanum oil, broom extract, carrot seed extract, jasmine extract, mimosa extract, narcissus extract, olibanum extract, and rose extract.
10. The method of claim 1 wherein the essential oil is selected from the group consisting of as sandalwood oil, citronella oil, ylang ylang oil, neroli oil, bergamot oil, lemon oil, lavender oil, sage oil, rosemary oil, peppermint oil, eucalyptus oil, verbena oil, citronella oil, cajuout oil, salvia oil, clove oil, petuli oil, citrus oil and mint oil combinations, chamomille oil, costus oil, labdanum oil, broom extract, carrot seed extract, jasmine extract, mimosa extract, narcissus extract, olibanum extract, and rose extract.
11. The method of claim 5 wherein the essential oil is selected from the group consisting of as sandalwood oil, citronella oil, ylang ylang oil, neroli oil,

bergamot oil, lemon oil, lavender oil, sage oil, rosemary oil, peppermint oil, eucalyptus oil, verbena oil, citronella oil, cajuout oil, salvia oil, clove oil, petuli oil, citrus oil and mint oil combinations, chamomille oil, costus oil, labdanum oil, broom extract, carrot seed extract, jasmine extract, mimosa extract, narcissus extract, olibanum extract, and rose extract.

12. The method of claim 9 wherein the essential oil is selected from the group consisting of as sandalwood oil, citronella oil, ylang ylang oil, neroli oil, bergamot oil, lemon oil, lavender oil, sage oil, rosemary oil, peppermint oil, eucalyptus oil, verbena oil, citronella oil, cajuout oil, salvia oil, clove oil, petuli oil, citrus oil and mint oil combinations, chamomille oil, costus oil, labdanum oil, broom extract, carrot seed extract, jasmine extract, mimosa extract, narcissus extract, olibanum extract, and rose extract.

13. The method of claim 6 wherein the essential oil is selected from the group consisting of as sandalwood oil, citronella oil, ylang ylang oil, neroli oil, bergamot oil, lemon oil, lavender oil, sage oil, rosemary oil, peppermint oil, eucalyptus oil, verbena oil, citronella oil, cajuout oil, salvia oil, clove oil, petuli oil, citrus/mint oil combinations, chamomille oil, costus oil, labdanum oil, broom extract, carrot seed extract, jasmine extract, mimosa extract, narcissus extract, olibanum extract, and rose extract.

14. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid composition comprises at least 0.2% by total weight as essential oil.

15. The method of claim 5 wherein the liquid composition comprises at least 0.2% by total weight as essential oil.

16. The method of claim 6 wherein the liquid composition comprises at least 0.2% by total weight as essential oil.
17. The method of claim 8 wherein the liquid composition comprises at least 0.2% by total weight as essential oil.
18. The method of claim 9 wherein the liquid composition comprises at least 0.2% by total weight as essential oil.
19. The method of claim 11 wherein the liquid composition comprises at least 0.2% by total weight as essential oil.
20. The method of claim 12 wherein the liquid composition comprises at least 0.2% by total weight as essential oil.
21. A household cleaning product for effecting aromatherapy to an ambient environment comprising a liquid composition comprising at least 0.2% by total weight of an antibacterial essential oil and a separate ingredient that effects a household function selected from the group consisting of surface cleaning, starching, polishing, and finishing.
22. A kit comprising different household products for effecting aromatherapy to an ambient environment, the kit containing at least three separate liquid household products, each household product comprising a liquid composition comprising at least 0.2% by total weight of an antibacterial essential oil and a separate ingredient that effects a household function selected from the group consisting of

surface cleaning, starching, polishing, and finishing, the essential oil in each household product within the kit comprising at least one essential oil that is the same in each household product.

23. The kit of claim 22 wherein the at least one identical essential oil comprises Ylang Ylang.
24. The kit of claim 22 wherein the at least one identical essential oil comprises citrus mint.
25. The kit of claim 22 wherein the at least one identical essential oil comprises petuli oil.
26. A method for providing aromatherapy to persons within an ambient environment comprising directly applying a liquid composition to an inanimate surface to effect a household function selected from the group consisting of surface cleaning, surface shining, degreasing, cleansing, foreign matter removal, moisturizing, dish soaps, and ironing liquids, the liquid composition comprising only two liquid solvents and an aromatherapeutic concentration of an aromatherapeutic essential oil, completing the household function, allowing the aromatherapeutic essential oil to remain within the ambient environment to effect aromatherapy on persons or animals within the ambient environment.